# Massachusetts General Court Joint Committee on Redistricting

Overview of Redistricting March 16, 2011

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## Committee Charge

160 House Districts40 Senate Districts9 Congressional Districts8 Councillor Districts

## Topics to be Covered

- 1. Massachusetts Constitution
- 2. Federal Population Equality
- 3. Partisan Gerrymandering
- 4. Minority Vote Dilution
- 5. Racial Gerrymandering
- 6. State Redistricting Principles

#### Massachusetts Constitution

- Single Member Districts
- Contiguous Territory
- Federal Census Data
- Equal Numbers of Inhabitants
- Balancing Equalizing Numbers of Inhabitants and Respecting County and Municipal Integrity

# Population Equality (1)

#### **Congressional Districts**:

Total Population: 6,547,629

In 2001, was 6,349,097; an increase of 3.1%

Ideal District Size: 727,514

In 2001, was 634,910

Any deviation from strict equality requires justification

#### Population Equality (2)

#### **State Legislative Districts:**

House Senate

<u>Ideal</u> District Size:

In 2001:

40,923

163,691

39,682 158,727

Maximum permissible deviation:  $\pm$  5%:

Largest: 42,969 171,876

Smallest: 38,877 155,506

# Partisan Gerrymandering

#### **United States Constitution**

Redistricting is a political process and the configuration of district lines will inevitably have political effects. Also, a partisan motivation, without more, does not make a plan unconstitutional.

But at some point a partisan gerrymander may be so extreme as to be unconstitutional.

No satisfactory, judicially manageable, test – yet.

# **Equal Electoral Opportunity**

#### **United States Constitution**

Prohibits intentional discrimination against racial minorities

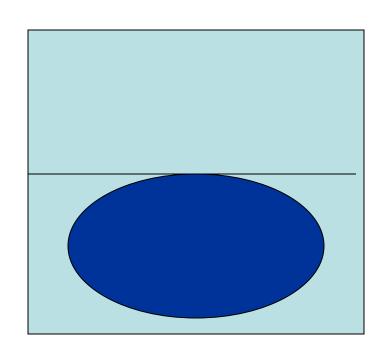
#### Federal Voting Rights Act

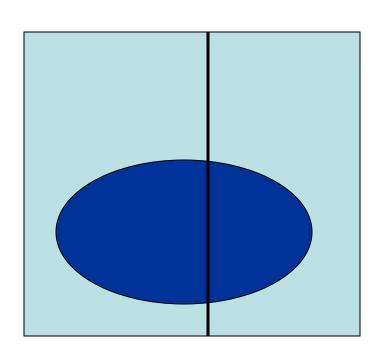
Prohibits plans that <u>result</u> in unequal electoral opportunities, regardless of intent

#### Voting Rights Act (1)

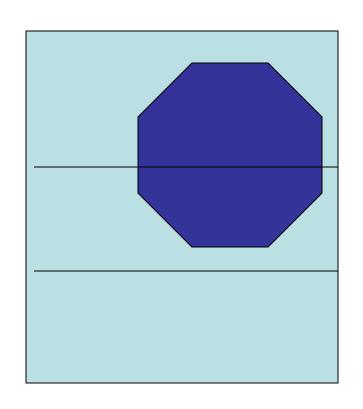
- 1. Minority group must be sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in an additional single-member district
- 2. Minority group must be politically cohesive
- White majority must usually vote as a bloc, defeating the minority group's preferred candidate

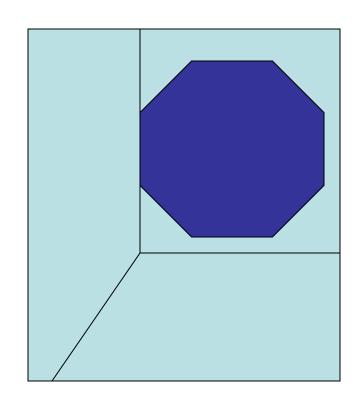
# Minority Vote Dilution -- Cracking





# Minority Vote Dilution -- Packing





#### Voting Rights Act (2)

If the first three preconditions are met, the court then must conduct a detailed inquiry into local social and historical circumstances to determine whether, under the "totality of the circumstances," the plaintiffs, under the enacted plan, do not have an equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect candidates of their choice.

## Racial Gerrymandering (1)

In the 1991-92 redistricting cycle, the Justice Department took the position that the Voting Rights Act required drawing as many minority-majority districts as possible, even if that meant overriding traditional redistricting principles such as compactness, resulting in bizarrely shaped districts such as the following --

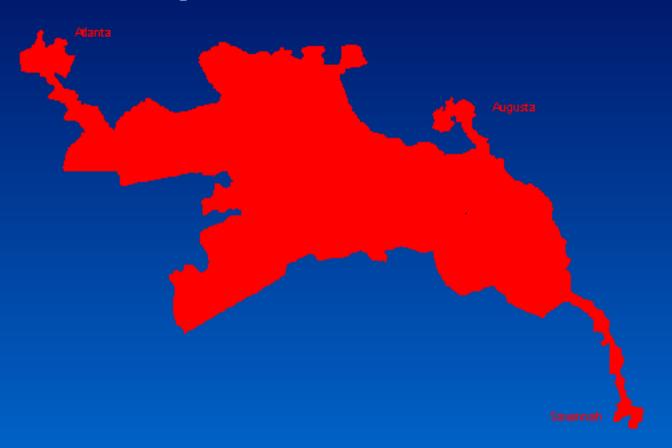
#### **North Carolina**

Congressional District 12 - 1992



#### Georgia

Congressional District 11 - 1992



#### **Texas**

Congressional District 30 - 1992



#### **Texas**

Congressional District 29 - 1992



#### Racial Gerrymandering (2)

But the Supreme Court struck down these districts as being unlawful racial gerrymanders, stating: "Reapportionment is one area in which appearances do matter."

Districts drawn "predominantly upon the basis of race, subordinating traditional redistricting principles," are constitutionally suspect and may be justified only if they are narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest.

# State Redistricting Principles

- Contiguity
- Compactness
- Continuity of representation
- Conforming to County and Municipal Boundaries
- Communities of interest

Balancing of numerous, often competing, factors, interests, and legal requirements.

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